contents were emptied showed that cholera organisms were undoubtedly present. The persons who contracted cholera in all probability used this canal for washing purposes and thereby indirectly infected their food.

It is furthermore believed that the few cases which occurred in the immediate neighborhood, but not on the streets referred to, can be accounted for by assuming that some Chinese truck gardeners gathered some of the fecal matter in question and used it for sprinkling the vegetables. This latter assumption is strengthened by the fact that a substance which strongly resembled human fecal matter was found in the sprinkling cans of the Chinese gardeners. The nuisance was immediately abated, and after a heavy rain had washed the canal clean no further cases of cholera occurred along the streets in question. The one or two isolated cases which have occurred since in the neighborhood are attributed to vegetable infection.

During the week vessels bound for United States ports were treated as follows:

On May 21 the U. S. army transport *Sheridan*, with 173 crew and 628 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Forecastles, hospitals, troop decks, and upper decks fumigated with sulphur and washed down with bichloride solution. All persons on board were inspected immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

On May 24 the British steamship *Sutherland*, with 37 crew, hemp laden, was granted a bill of health to San Francisco via Iloilo, after the usual inspection.

On May 26 the British steamship *Sungkiang*, with 67 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health to Cebu and Iloilo.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires.*—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 1,041,547. Total number of deaths 1,323, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 35, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 159, and 174 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. Measles present.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Four weeks ended June 28, 1906. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inaqua.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,800. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Five weeks ended June 2, 1906. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 194, including enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 33,535. Total number of deaths, 85. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended May 30, 1906. Estimated population, 146,836. Total number of deaths 140, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 24 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 16, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 45, scarlet fever 15, diphtheria 10, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 17, and 15 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,523 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 16, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 27.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 126 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 16, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 17.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including measles 19, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 2, and 8 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 144, including 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Formosa.*—Ten days ended May 31, 1906. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Two hundred and forty-five deaths from plague reported.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended May 12 and June 2 and 9, 1906. Estimated population, 205,062. Total number of deaths, 72, 82, and 95, respectively, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Four weeks ended June 22, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 28, including 2 from tuberculosis.